

A. F. U. BULLETIN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION

102 La Fleche Building, 102 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Phone 25965

VOL. IV.

Edmonton, Alberta, June, 1944.

NUMBER 6.

God made the Country, Man made the Town

Your bloated lords of Finance
Have made you think that money
Is, to our civilization,
What bees are to the honey.
If they'd break a trail on snowshoes
When the road is hard and long,
When grub is low, and it starts to blow;
They'd sing a different song.

* * *

Your mighty corporations greed
Has steeled the human heart.
They smilingly will tell you that
Man was selfish from the start.
Come with me to the Yukon then
Where Heaven and the Mountains meet
And I'll prove to you that selfishness
Has its root in a city's street.

J. P. Phizacklea.



Efficient Production

By P. H. Ashby

(Continued)

We can be relieved of the toil and drudgery of farming. I worked as a boy for the Fairbanks Scale Company and got extra money by helping unload scrap iron for the smelters. Today all this work is done by electric magnets. Engineers constantly strive to eliminate human labour by the use of machinery. The reaper was a big improvement over the sickle and cradle. The binder far superior to the reaper; the combine away ahead of the binder, and the manure spreader superior to the hand fork. Our factories are turning out huge self-propelled guns and tanks which are never sold nor used for any productive purposes. We are converting our natural resources into monster bombs and shells and bullets, which are given away to the enemy at a tremendous cost in human life and suffering. If, instead of wasting all these wonderful resources and the energy expended in their production, with the millions of violent deaths, we used these abilities and resources in the production and distribution of modern labour saving machinery and equipment, we could all be relieved of the toil and drudgery in farming.

We can pay off all our debts and own our own farms and homes. It is just a matter of prices. Money consists of pieces of paper, bits of metal and figures in books. A dollar is but a unit of account as a mile is a unit of length and a bushel is a unit of measure. In 1905 the Province of Alberta was formed and had no debts. Since that time thousands of people have entered this Province and each of them brought in some money, a few cents, a few dollar bills, or thousands of dollars. We have produced abundantly since that date. We have shipped out of this Province millions of tons of butter and other dairy produce, grains and oils, fish and timber, coal and livestock and meat products and what not. Yet we are in debt. Surely you do not believe we have worked and produced all these years at a loss? Of course we haven't. The trouble is that those who keep our financial records have been dishonest and keep these records in such a way that their books always show that we owe them for all produce. Imagine hiring a bookkeeper who, at the end of each year, claimed we owed him for all we had done, even though he did nothing but keep records. We have been swindled and are still being swindled. We have learned that we can produce war materials to give away. We can also produce food stuffs and be paid adequate prices for all we produce. We

shall produce the finest quality farm products possible, constantly improving this quality and quantity as we become organized and we shall grade our own produce and price our own produce. We shall pay off all our debts, own our own farms and homes, never again to be mortgaged to the money dealers.

FREEDOM

We would all like to be free men and women, living without fear and worry, with security, peace and contentment in our old age. These are the two things we want. We are willing to work and even toil in an effort to gain this freedom and security. That is why we are farmers. Farming is a method we use for this purpose. We do not milk cows for fun. We raise calves, clean out the barns, grow feed for our cows and milk them, in an effort to get something for sale and having received money for this produce, we use it for no other purpose than to assist us in getting the final results, individual freedom and security. In olden days, the common serfs did their utmost to gain possession of a bit of land from which they could obtain an independent living, even though they were not clothed or housed as well as the serfs of the Lord of the Manor. Thousands of the finest men and women of Europe have come to Canada for no other purpose than to build for themselves out of this virgin country, a farm and home of their own. Happy indeed are we to have such people, for when this spirit of individual freedom is lacking, human beings sink into slavery, becoming but the tools of those who seek to dominate them. When we become so well organized that we can grade and price the products of our labours, we shall be well on the road to individual freedom and be assured of security and happiness in our old age, for these results are certain to follow if we use right methods.

We cannot expect to obtain individual freedom and security without a fight. There are two opposing forces on earth. The forces of evil (D'evil) and the forces of good (God). We must make up our minds whether to join with the forces of right or with the forces of wrong. We know it is right and just that the individual be freed from the rule of others. We know it is wrong for one human being or a group of organized human beings to dominate the lives of others either by force or by stealth, for we know that

God gave us life and with life He gave us an irresistible desire for individual freedom. This is true of all living things, whether it be vegetable or animal life. Restrict this individual freedom and troubles begin. Horses will develop bad habits of pawing, gnawing their managers, wind-sucking. Circus elephants and race horses, in particular, develop the habit of "weaving" back and forth. Lions pace back and forth in their cages, mink run and jump, run and jump, run and jump. Children bite their nails, stutter in their speech. Men go to excess in drinking and smoking. Thieves develop, as well as robbers and murderers, finally ending up in violent wars. Surely we can recognise the forces of evil at work when there is abundance on all sides with poverty and wretchedness everywhere. In the Lord's prayer, we ask God to "give us this day our daily bread." This prayer has been fully answered for it is claimed there is a surplus of food stuffs and everything else a human being could desire. Yet the forces of evil forbid us to use this abundance unless we have their permits (money) with which to buy it. And we can only get these permits by working to produce more, except in war time, when all those who consume and destroy (the armed forces) are given these permits. The forces of evil are well organized and powerful. The forces of good are unorganized and the minds and thoughts of men have been so "moulded" by false ideas fed to them through the press and over the radio that many cannot recognize these truths at first.

RIGHT VIEW ESSENTIAL

Strong as the forces of evil may be, we can go ahead without fear, for rightness has always won over that which is wrong. As restrictions imposed upon us are increased, so resistance to these restrictions increases until the enemy is forced to give ground. When we begin to develop into a real threat to the forces of evil, we shall be attacked. These attacks will come from within as well as from without our organization for the enemy is not confined to the High Command alone. Just as the common soldier fights for a Dictator or brothers will fight on opposing sides, so the enemy gets recruits from among our own members who do not understand the issues involved. We can, however, fight on a united front, if we will confine all our demands to wants or results and never argue with one another about HOW these wants or results are going to be brought about. I may believe in the Liberal method and will vote only for the Liberal Party. You, on the other hand may believe in the Socialist method of government and will vote for no other party. Immediately we cease to work together as a unit, we are split up into two camps, two opposing forces as it were. Yet we both

want the same things. We disagree only on HOW to get these things. We know that if we are to gain our objectives, we must work together in peace and harmony. We must concentrate on wants, not on 'isms or methods of getting them. It is right that we should be paid fair and just prices for our services to our fellow men. It is right and just that we should be able to live in freedom and enjoy our remaining years in happiness and security. Then we must organize to obtain these results, not to argue about how they are to be brought about. We know the goal we seek and we must unitedly stand together and fight for these rights with determination and courage to get them.

FIGHT FOR THOSE WHO FIGHT FOR US!

But we are not the only people who want these things. Every boy and girl in the armed forces, in our factories and in the cities all want these things. Our fighting sons are overseas fighting a common enemy, an enemy who is determined to use wrong methods, war, in order to establish National Socialism (a method of government) upon us all. See how the forces of evil work on the common people? This war is but an argument about methods which has developed into a violent fight. And so the enemy will pit the farmers against the factory workers and the armed forces against the folks at home if they can. It is a trick that has always been used to prevent united action by the forces of right. We must be careful and avoid these pitfalls.

We must remember always, that we are not only fighting for ourselves but to provide for our fighting men when they return home. HOME. Yes, Canada is our home and the home of every boy and girl who is fighting to preserve this home. Now a home is a place where one can return, feeling that at home he is free and secure. It is a great relief to our boys when they get leave to return home. No longer are they constantly under orders from others. They obtain rest at home. They smile once more and are happy no matter how humble this home may be. These are the boys that are fighting for you and for me; for their homes and our homes. We owe them all we possess, for without them we would lose all and become but slaves of those who would gain control over us. It is our duty to see to it that the forces of evil who have gained a foothold in our home land, do not take possession of our factories and resources and our homes. For I can assure you that is their purpose. We, the members of the Alberta Farmers' Union, have made up our minds that this Province of Alberta belongs to the people and not to those who have gained political and financial power. People who own something do not ask others for permission to have it. These are our resources,

our forests, our lakes and streams and our farms and mines. The prices we shall ask for our produce shall be the prices that must be paid and not a cent less. Yet we must not render others poorer and less able to buy that which we produce. We must not only provide a home land fit for our fighting sons to return to, we must protect the consumers, for they are our customers. In all our demands for increased prices, we must insist on **NO INCREASE IN THE COST TO LIVE**. How can this be done? Who asked that question? Remember our pledge not to argue about **HOW** these results we desire are to be brought about? Just keep in mind the fact that we are manufacturing food and war materials consumed by the armed forces, which are never sold at all. If these things can be given away, they can be sold for any price decided upon. The enemy may claim we owe for all these war materials given away. Owe who? We did the work, we used our own resources and we delivered these materials through our sons to the enemy. We owe no one, nor do we owe any institution a cent for all the costs of this war and any government that imposes taxation upon us for the costs of this war is an unfaithful government, working for the forces of evil.

PARASITES AND DEMOCRACY

But these politicians and money dealers are not the only ones supporting evil. The economic system imposed upon us for so many generations has developed in our midst men and women who have discovered ways and means of gaining possession of these permits to live, called money, by other ways than working in mines and factories and on our farms. They have developed into a type that actually lives by their wits, planning and scheming ways and means of getting from you and from me, some or even all the permits (money) we have so labourously obtained. We are constantly pestered by these individuals, pitiful objects of humanity, who try to sell us something or another, even though it is worthless. Taxation for example is robbery and has no other object than to render the individual less capable of effective action. To avoid taxation, such as death duties, inheritance taxes and so forth, they try to sell life insurance to cover such taxes. There are thousands of people who depend solely upon this present evil economic system for their livelihood. We can expect but little help from them, for they cannot understand how they can live unless they go back to working which is far from their liking. That is why so many of those who get a job with some department of the civil service make every effort to make that department appear important. For unless it does appear important, they may lose their jobs. Imagine the thousands who would lose their jobs if crime and wars ceased. Lawyers and Judges

would be worthless, so would most of the police forces and the big military men as well as all the Military Colleges and all those employed in them. These men have made so many rules and regulations, which they call "laws", that it is utterly impossible for anyone to live without breaking some of them almost daily. It is becoming more and more necessary to employ lawyers to interpret these so called "laws". One begins to realize that this fight for freedom and security is not going to be an easy one. But there is one force which is the most powerful of all forces known to man and that is the power of human beings acting in association, determined to gain their objectives.

If all people, those who have chosen farming as a means to this end are destined to take the leading part. The farmer and his wife and children are so determined to be free that they are willing to work harder and for longer hours than any other human on earth. In fact, no other living thing toils so hard as does the farmer and his wife. Not even the horses, the hardest worked of all domesticated animals, works as hard or as long as the farmer. He does not deal in the products of the toil of others. He does not dicker and trade in money, or scheme and plan how he can beat his fellow men in business. He is honest and generous and kindly. If he were not, he would not be a farmer, for one must be honest, generous and kindly to all living things and he is closest to all people to living things. In many cases, the people in our cities have given up this struggle for individual freedom and no longer fight the forces of evil, finding they can obtain a measure of security easier than they can gain freedom. If at any time we farmers will give up our desire for individual freedom, we can obtain security too. No sooner do our boys join the armed forces than they immediately obtain the four freedoms of speech, provided they don't speak too loud, freedom from want, they are well fed, and clothed; freedom from fear, they are scared of nothing so long as they obey orders, and freedom of religion, who cares what church they attend? We likewise can get these four (only four) freedoms with security at any time we are willing to serve the forces of evil, and obey the rules and regulations they make. But we are not little children, but men and women who have minds of our own and know what we want and have as such right to have what we want as have these self-appointed rulers and masters who, stripped of their power, are no more superior to us than any other human.

THE PEOPLE'S HERITAGE

The people of Alberta, mostly agricultural people, have already made a name for themselves. We have produced the finest grains on earth, our

cattle, hogs and sheep are known for their outstanding quality, our dairy products are known wherever used. We have wonderful resources of coal and oils. We have huge forests and many valuable minerals. Our lakes and streams can provide marvelous fishing, our rivers unlimited sources of power. Our rich farm lands stretch for hundreds of miles in all directions; and to the west are majestic mountains, beautiful lakes, and glorious parks, our playgrounds, as it were, where we should be able to relax from our work and enjoy God's gifts to the full. All these belong to you and to me. They are ours to protect and preserve and develop. As things are today, our farm lands are being destroyed by winds and erosion. Hundreds of square miles of rich virgin soil has been blown away never again to be of value to humanity. Our forests are neglected, great fires raging through miles of valuable timber, leaving behind desolation and destruction to millions of birds and wild animals. This devilish system of taxation and debts, forcing human-beings to rob and plunder these wonderful assets in order to get possession of these permits to live, must be changed, not sometime in the future, but during our lives, in fact, before this war is over, for we owe it to our fighting sons to hand over to them, a home land fit for heroes to live in.

(To be continued)

NOTICE RE UKRAINIAN BULLETIN

The first issue of the Farmers' Herald has been sent out. All those who wish to subscribe are asked to send their subscriptions to The Farmers' Herald, 102 La Fleche Building, 102nd Street, Edmonton.

NOTE CHANGE IN RADIO TIME

Commencing Friday, May 19th, over CFCN from 7:00 — 7:15 p. m.

Commencing Wednesday, May 17, over CFGP from 9:30 — 9:45 p. m.

CJCA has not been changed; it is the same as before. Tuesdays from 10:15 — 10:30 p. m.

Purebred Registered Yorkshires

Weanlings, bred and open gilts, boars. The kind that will grade "A" and bring you a premium. The best is none too good for a Union member. Come and make your own selection.

P. H. ASHBY & SON,

Route 3,

South Edmonton.

THIS IS A COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HON. J. A. MCKINNON

April 24th, 1944.

Honourable James A. McKinnon,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

In view of the fact that settlement on the Participation Certificates is now being made, the Board of Directors of the Alberta Farmers' Union feel that the following information should be given to the producers as soon as possible.

Whereas the Canadian Wheat Board as agent for the Dominion Government in the several years it has been in operation has handled hundreds of millions of dollars worth of the farmers' grain, and

Whereas the Canadian Wheat Board has consistently paid the farmers an arbitrary price considerably below parity for it, and

Whereas large blocks of this grain have been exported to other countries at considerably higher prices than paid to the producers, and

Whereas other large quantities have been given in the name of Canada to allied countries as gifts,

Be It Resolved that this Convention go on record as requesting the Dominion Government through the Canadian Wheat Board to furnish the Producers with a properly audited statement giving the following particulars:

Total amounts of each grain acquired each year beginning 1939.

Total amounts sold each year and the price per bushel obtained.

Total amounts of each grain carried over at close of each year.

Total amounts of each grain given away each year, or otherwise disposed of, and the price per bushel credited to the Wheat Board's account for such grain.

An itemized account of all charges made to the account.

In short an audited itemized account of each year's operations as would be followed by any private corporation or business.

We suggest the Pools should be furnished with this information as well as ourselves.

Yours truly,
Secretary, Alberta Farmers' Union.

NOTICE

Mrs. M. H. Moore is requesting secretaries of all locals in District No. 1 to have resolutions, which they wish brought before the Convention, in the hands of the District Secretary one week prior to July 10th.

Co-operative Meat Packing

The following information has been received from the Alberta Federation of Agriculture regarding the only Co-op Packing Plant in Canada (called Copaco). A number of our members are interested in such a proposal and we think they should read this with interest:

From time to time letters of enquiry are received in the Federation's headquarters concerning the desirability of establishing co-operative packing plants in Alberta.

At the present the only co-operative packing plant in Canada is that operated by First Co-operative Packers Limited, at Barrie, Ontario. The following is part of a report recently published in the East:

"About 500 shareholders of First Co-operative Packers received a report of a very successful year in 1943, at their annual meeting in Barrie on March 30th.

"Secretary Walter Allan said the balance sheet reveals total current assets of \$382,710.27, as against total current liabilities of \$237,316.95. This shows that working capital is \$145,393.32 and reveals a ratio of 1.61 current assets to 1.00 of current liabilities.

"Up to date the company has paid in cash to members as additional purchase price on shipments, during the years 1942 and 1943, the sizeable total of \$19,657.00. General Manager K. N. M. Morrison reported total value of sales for 1943 was \$2,248,710.00 as compared with \$2,132,824.00 in the previous year. He pointed out that shortage of labour and changes to less experienced personnel were among the difficult problems of the past year.

"A change was made in the bylaws at the meeting, making it possible now for a producer of the district to come into active membership by a payment of \$3.00 membership fee, and agreeing to take one loan unit of \$150.00.

"First Co-operative Packers was organized beginning in 1929, and commenced operation in 1931. Membership was built up rapidly in the counties of Simcoe, Grey and Dufferin and to some extent in Victoria, Ontario and North York. Each member was required to provide a **guaranty note for \$100.00** and another demand note for \$50.00. Some of the persons who worked in the early membership and capital campaign became over-enthusiastic and made promises which could not be fulfilled. The total amount of money raised amounted to \$204,000.00, over three-quarters of which was required for buildings and equipment. The business started in 1931 with heavy deliveries of hogs. It had been intended that the plant should cater to an export market, but by

this time, with the advancing of the depression, the export business was in a very bad position.

Copaco was forced to dump its meat products on the domestic market in a time of declining demand and without any effective selling organization or previously established customers. It was handicapped by the combined decline in price on live stock and by the extremely bad situation on the market. The Co-operative was forced **to call for payment of the notes and a good deal of trouble followed.**

"In 1934 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its Co-operation and Markets Branch made a survey of the Copaco situation. It previously had advanced \$25,000.00 as a loan. The result of the survey was the guaranteeing by the province of limited but necessary bank loans to assure economical operation and the recommendation to the Board of Directors that an experienced and qualified manager be secured. The directors, in co-operation with W. B. Somerset, then chairman of the Co-operation and Markets Branch, secured the services of K. N. M. Morrison as manager, who has continued in charge throughout ten years. Copaco has continued to improve its operating position, the government mortgage of \$25,000.00 has been liquidated, and the enterprise now is progressing rapidly."

PACKING HOUSE LABOUR

Through our national headquarters, and direct with the responsible officers of the Crown, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture has actively prosecuted the matter of securing a sufficient volume of packing house labour to meet the present and future emergencies. The attitude of the Directors of the Alberta Federation toward this question is summarized in a resolution adopted at a meeting in Calgary, April 7th, 1944, as follows:

"WHEREAS the production of farm products, essential to the conduct of the war, has been accompanied by a constant shrinkage of the supply of available farm labour, and

"WHEREAS the short supply of this labour has necessitated the use of German prisoners-of-war and Japanese civilians on Alberta farms, and

"WHEREAS despite these and other expedients and the unceasing work of Alberta's older farm people, reduction in the volumes of production of several major farm commodities, i. e., dairy products and crops grown on irrigated lands are inevitable, and

"WHEREAS there is maintained on the Pacific Coast a force of several thousand men, many of whom are experienced and skilled in farm work, the obvious purpose of such force being to guard Canada against an attack by Japanese, a probability which from laymen's viewpoint — is now, as a result of continued successes by the United Nations in the Pacific Theatre, extremely remote, if indeed possible at all, and

"WHEREAS it becomes apparent this force, constituting a reservoir of manpower which, made available for non-military work, would materially aid in meeting the labour problem in other industries, i. e., packing houses, as well as on farms, is not designed or intended to serve at arms beyond the boundaries of Canada;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Board of Directors request the Minister of National Defence (Army) to reconsider the entire status of this Home Defence army with a view to making the personnel thereof available for the civilian war work, including that on farms, so urgently in need of manpower."

Under date of May 9th, and following many exchanges of wires and letters, a telegram was received from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Ottawa reading as follows:

"Just got through to Ralston. He holds out no hope for men in forces to be transferred to any civilian occupation. He feels that if necessary to draft men for civil occupation they should have been drafted for the purpose originally. With Allies facing most critical period of war, Canadian forces must be prepared for any eventuality."

Without neglecting other sources of packing house labour, the Federation's Directors still believe the solution to the problem lies in the release of suitable men, particularly those with experience, from the Home Defence armed forces maintained on the Pacific Coast.

* * * *

The Alberta Farmers' Union presented a brief in August 1942 which was thought by some to be too radical at that time; but events have since justified our stand. (Ed.)

For Sale

CHOICE QUALITY YORKSHIRES

from advance registered stock; weanlings, boars and gilts. My stock is from the best herds in Canada. For prices, etc., write

Mr. W. Dallaire, Mallaig, Alberta.

What a Soldier Thinks

Into our pre-invasion Victory Loan atmosphere, there arrived recently this letter from a private in the Pacific. He has weathered the "williwawa in the Aleutians and stormed the beaches of Kwajalein. What he says reflects a quality of farsighted realistic thinking which deserves the widest possible reading.

"As a soldier I am often amused, more often frightened," he writes "by evidence that people are being sold the idea that a great hope for the post-war world lies somehow in mysterious and intangible qualities which are thought to have sprung up in the fighting men overnight.

"Something is supposed to have happened in thousand of foxholes all over the world, which, we are told, will give us peace and prosperity when the war is won. Unfortunately it hasn't. Yet when it does, it will take place in farms and factories and federal buildings too. And it must happen. The need is a change of heart."

He goes on: "Millions of us are fighting today to make all men free. But we are slaves to ourselves. Sex, money and pleasure hold us captive. Actually we desire not peace but pleasure. We want a helicopter in every garage. We want freedom to live our own lives as though we were the sole inhabitants of the earth. We want ease and security. And we call these things — peace.

"God knows we have fought and labored and sweated and bled. We have suffered and died. But we cannot rebuild our country. Not as we are. And yet she looks to us and thinks that in us she has the hope of nationhood and peace. But not as we are. We will win the war. But then all will not be done. She will need soldiers — warriors of the spirit to fight that the hearts of men may be free as well as their hands. Else we have fought in vain.

"Our country will need some force to unite her. But we cannot be that force, not as we are. Because we have no faith, no standards, no destiny. The sentimentalists say that there are not atheists in the foxholes. But they are wrong. We pray when we are afraid. After the battle we forget God and His laws."

"Unless we change," he concludes, "our country will perish. The price of nationhood is high. Those who refuse to pay it are traitors to the nation. And the price is moral rebirth in the heart of every man."

Leduc Representative 4 - 5 - 44

Omitted last month from list of locals in District No. 9 Local No. 603, Secretary J. T. Burns, Homeglen, Alberta. This local is in sub-division No. 5, District No. 9.

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Democracy

Abraham Lincoln's definition, if analysed, will show that he meant that Democracy is Government in accordance with the will of the people.

There is a great and sinister power which is continually thwarting this will and we know that finance is part of that power, if not all of it.

Now then, our FIRST duty is to tackle the problem that we can plainly see and the one upon which we can reach the MOST AGREEMENT and make that our FIRST step. All of the progressive parties are agreed that it is essential to bring the power of finance under the control of the Will of Parliament.

At present we do not have this, even though the Bank of Canada has been Nationalized. Obviously that is not sufficient; and if we do not get any better control over industry by nationalizing it, than we have over the Bank of Canada by nationalizing it, then we are not going to better our condition.

Let us take the FIRST STEP and take it RIGHT. Let us entrench ourselves upon it so that we never have to retreat. Let us INSIST that through PARLIAMENT, the POLICY of the Bank of Canada is controlled. The Governor taking his ORDERS from Parliament so that public credit shall be issued in terms of public need.

There will then be no need to doubt whether we can take care of our "after the war" problems. We shall be able to do it quite easily. Because today we are taking care of our WAR problems and also GIVING away billions of dollars worth of goods.

All progressively minded electors should insist that their candidate is willing to fight for this first step. When that is won, we can decide on the second step.

Now of course, it is not of much use to "insist" on something unless you can "enforce" it. In the economic sphere that is the purpose for which Unions are formed, — to enforce the will of the people in regard to the operation of one industry or occupation. However these Trades

Unions, including the Farmers' Union are an economic set-up, that is they deal with the production and services of the country, and they only operate through POLITICS as pressure groups. The individual members of all Unions, however, are citizens of Canada and as such have a vote and have a RIGHT to express their opinions in a political way. We should exercise that right and we should exercise it for OUR good, — that is, the PEOPLE'S good.

In order to do that, we the people, must be organized; therefore in addition to being a member of our trade union or farmers' union, we must be associated with most other workers in an electors' UNION or a Federation of Voters. In this way you can keep your farmers' union out of Party Politics; but at the same time can impose your will on your parliamentary representative, — if you are organized as an elector. The boys overseas are seriously concerned about this matter. They want to come back to a country whose institutions and services are worth the bloody sacrifices they are making. They want to be a member of, and part of a people's organization that will see that post-war reconstruction shall be commenced right now, — and give them the things they are fighting for, not something they DON'T want. Most families both farm and city have a relative in the Armed Forces. The boys overseas through their Armed Forces Federation have sponsored the Federation of Voters which is meant to include ALL working Canadians and have suggested a form of set-up that will include all the people and will give the people everlasting control of their representatives. To be a member of such an organization will not prevent or interfere with your being a good Farmers' Union man. On the other hand it will provide a means where you can meet with other Trade Union men and become associated with them in exercising your collective wills for the benefit of all Canadians.

Neither does this need to take up much of your time. It is not for the purpose of putting patches on worn out things, which is an endless job and when done, the result is a patch job. It will help the work of your Union and make less demands on your time and you all know that so called democracy as it is functioning now, makes too many demands on your time, and only gets patch work results.

Therefore, consider seriously the proposals contained in our April issue because they look like the "key" to a proper functioning democracy and will help your Farmers' Union to obtain for the farming people the proper rewards which their efficient production deserves. They will perform a similar job for all other workers' Unions.

Where Does the Money for War Finance Come From?

PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE WITH DEBT CLAIM SYSTEM OF FINANCE

By G. G. McGeer, K.C., Liberal Member, Vancouver-Burrard

When the first World War commenced in 1914, the orthodox financiers glibly declared that such a war could only be of very short duration for the reason that no nation had the financial strength to sustain the expenditures involved. The war continued for more than four years and **the more costly it became the easier it seemed to finance the expenditures involved.**

When Lenin led the Russians to the first successful revolution of the proletariat, our financial experts were quick to declare that Russia would be isolated from the capitalistic world and the Lenin experiment in **national socialism would collapse in bankruptcy.** The Soviet government formed by Lenin survived and is today financing successfully the **greatest expenditure of money ever undertaken by a nation in the history of civilization.**

When Mussolini led his black shirt Fascists to power in Italy and undertook the reconstruction and the recapture of the Italian Empire, our financial experts declared that Italian Fascism would collapse in bankruptcy. It survived to expand to the conquest of Abyssinia and only collapsed under the weight of the guns of the United Nations.

When Japan took over the control of Manchuria and attacked China, the financial experts sat back in smug indifference, declaring that Japan was unable to finance the enormous obligations that had been undertaken. Japan survived and built up a fighting strength that gave her an unprecedented conquest that was only stopped by the employment of all the fighting strength that the United States and the British Empire could marshal in the South Pacific.

When Hitler came to power in 1933 and launched his program of rebuilding the economic strength of that defeated and bankrupt nation, our financial experts advised that Hitler was certain to fail because Germany lacked the financial power to support the program of huge expenditures undertaken. Germany under Hitler carried on and built a war machine that Hitler informed the world when he attacked Poland, **cost 90,000 million marks.** It was a war machine that had it been wisely directed, was of sufficient strength to achieve the conquest of the whole of Europe. It was mighty enough to mislead the German people into the delusion that they could conquer the whole world and this war came.

Where did the money come from? That question is not difficult to answer now.

Each of the aggressor nations developed their financial strength merely by using the power of government to create, issue and maintain the circulation of money. Each nation established a National Currency System.

When the economic structure of the United States and Canada, and throughout the English-speaking world, collapsed in 1930, we were told by our financial experts that we had to tighten our belts, pay our debts, balance our budgets, and suffer the economic waste, poverty and misery of unemployment.

When Roosevelt launched the New Deal program, his bold attempt to re-establish the progressive prosperity of the United States by spending his nation's way to recovery was **condemned by our financial experts on the ground that a nation could not spend its way to prosperity.** Acting on the advice of the financial experts of the government of the United States an attempt by Roosevelt was made to balance the budget in 1937 with the result that the recovery in the United States suffered a collapse which would have been disastrous had the **Roosevelt administration not abandoned the policy of balancing the budget.**

In Canada our financial experts always have advised us that being a young country without the accumulation of money savings that only the older nations enjoy, we were dependent for our capital finance upon the willingness of the money lenders in Berlin, Paris and London to give us loans and investments. For that reason, we were told that our rate of progress, our system of taxation and the maintenance of balanced budgets in accordance with the ideas of international financiers, was essential to the maintenance of our power to borrow money and to secure investments abroad.

Pursuing this advice Canada, at the close of the last war, proportionate to her population, carried the largest load of international debt of any nation in the world. When the post-war depression hit us in 1930 we were told by our **National Minister of Finance that we did not possess the financial means to put the vast army of Canadian unemployed to work.**

No one disputed the fact that there was **more work to be done in Canada than would have employed every individual in the Dominion, but**

our government accepted the conclusion that we didn't have the financial means to build better roads, better railways, national ports and shipping facilities, better schools, hospitals, health services.

Nor could we finance adequate old age pensions, health and unemployment insurance and other social services essential to a decent standard of living for the Canadian people.

Thus did we struggle and suffer through the depression **only to find relief in war.**

When the second World War broke upon us, our municipal, provincial and national governments were wallowing in a condition of actual bankruptcy. Our financial experts advised that we could not sustain the first annual war budget presented by Canada's Department of National Defence which totalled something over 500 million dollars for the first year of the war. **Acting on the advice of these experts the Treasury Board cut this war budget of over half a billion dollars to a meagre 100 million dollars.**

When the retreat from Dunkirk was followed by the collapse of France, and the weakness of Britain was exposed, the advice of our financial experts was swept aside and the government declared that no monetary consideration would stand in the way of a Canadian war effort that would include the total use of all Canadian resources, including the mobilization of the entire manhood and womanhood of the nation.

Since then we have seen Canada financing her domestic government and, in addition, developing from scratch a mechanized army, a navy of substantial proportions, and a huge air force including the British Empire Training Scheme, and a war industry at a cost of more than 16,000 million dollars.

Included in that expenditure is almost a billion dollars of government capital finance invested now in war industries. Instead of the money wealth being in London, London proved wholly incapable of financing any substantial part of Canada's war effort. **It was Canada that was rich and London was poor. We in Canada in 1941 advanced a loan of 700 million dollars to Britain — still outstanding — and in 1943 we found ourselves in possession of goods over and above those which we could use ourselves to the value of over a billion dollars.** These goods and services we gave to Britain. **In 1943 we gave another billion dollars to our allies and in 1944 we are continuing on the same policy.**

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

Well, it simply became available because the government of our Dominion used its power to create, issue and circulate the money authorized by the laws of Canada as the medium of exchange of Canadian governments and people. True, we

have taxed our people to the limit — being the most heavily taxed nation in the world. But we could not have collected such taxes had the government not been spending the huge amounts of money involved in prosecuting our war activities. True, we have borrowed roughly 50% of our war-time expenditures but we could not have borrowed that amount of money had the government not been maintaining the huge national expenditures that war requires. We did not, however, finance the war solely from taxes and loans.

We have issued new money through two mediums: namely through chartered banks, who have increased their bank deposits since 1939 by **1,622 million dollars**, and we have increased our issue of Bank of Canada bills during the same period by **942 million dollars**, making a total increase so far since the declaration of war, in round figures, of **2,500 million dollars.**

* * * *

Unfortunately on the advice of our financial experts we have taxed and borrowed too much and issued too little of our national currency.

In every instance that we have depended upon our financial experts **they have been wrong;** and following their erroneous conceptions and theories **we have marched to the very brink of destruction and annihilation.** Had we continued to follow the restrictive interference in our economy imposed by the advice of orthodox finance that sustained at all costs the principle of laissez faire capitalism, our English speaking world would have been destroyed and the civilization of this 20th century would have been enslaved under the rule of bestial Hitlerism and barbarous Japan.

Signs are not wanting that orthodox finance is still in control. We are already coming to the point where we are being told that having incurred our huge national debt of 11 billion dollars — still increasing — that we cannot go on indefinitely with our program of national expenditure under the present system "without placing an intolerable strain upon our economy."

We are also told that taxation is tending to destroying private ownership and private enterprise and creating the need for public ownership and public aid. Possibly the best example of the danger that looms ahead is to be found in the fact that while we in Canada are able to give, above our war effort, a billion dollars a year for the destruction of the forces of the enemy and the release of conquered nations, we are only able to vote 90 million dollars a year to aid our enslaved allies in their recovery.

* * * *

In war we are prepared to fill the cup of financial aid to overflowing, but in comparison, **in peacetime we are not prepared to do much more than put a drop in the bucket.**

If we cannot find something better than our present debt claim system of financing our security and progress there will be no peace upon this earth no matter how great our victory shall be. **And all the sacrifices made in this accursed conflict will have been offered in vain.**

Resolutions

Resolution from James River Local No. 531

Mr. Theodore Pekse, Secretary, Lobley, Alta.
May 18th, 1944.

WHEREAS the Government pays a bonus on A and B1 hogs, and

WHEREAS this does not bring the minimum price of hogs to \$20.00 per cwt. for B1 at shipping points,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by members of the James River Local No. 5331, that the central office keep on pressing for the \$20.00 per cwt. minimum as vigorously as they did prior to the introduction of the bonus system and keep on doing so until Parity Prices are reached.

Resolution from Hylo Local No. 592

WHEREAS the farmers of this local find that they cannot comply with regulations under the Leasing Act as the land is far too heavy for clearing and very rocky at most places, and

WHEREAS we do not think it right that we should pay taxes for the area that is not under cultivation, and

WHEREAS we (farmers) think that the homesteaders do not shirk their jobs but cultivate their land as they possibly can without being told what to do and when, and

WHEREAS the Department of Lands and Mines should not press the farmer too much if he was unable to finish breaking the amount of acres he was told to in the time allowed him, and

Furthermore to give the eighth bushel of the crop gathered to the Department of Lands and Mines instead of paying taxes as in the old system, the farmer finds it to his disadvantage. Especially at the price of grain now.

The farmer cannot sell his land, and also if after he has worked a few years on this land the Department finds some fault with his work, they can cancel his lease. What will this farmer do then, lease another quarter section?

THEREFORE we wish to urge that the Provincial Government change the present Homestead Act so as to make it possible to file on the homestead for tendollars instead of leasing the land as is now done.

Resolution sent in by Meadowview Local No. 418

WHEREAS we believe that the only way in which the Alberta Farmers' Union differs from other farmer organizations lies in our stated determination to resort to the use of direct action in accordance with trade union principles where other methods of putting agriculture on a parity basis with all other industrial groups has failed,

WHEREAS the non-delivery strike is the only logical use to which our power as a Union may be applied,

WHEREAS we believe that any union committed to the policy of using strike-force to attain just ends has definitely issued a challenge to those opposed to those ends, and consequently a test of power will inevitably be forced upon such a Union sooner or later,

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of a strike must be costly to the management and personnel of the Union, whether undertaken alone or in conjunction with other affiliated Unions,

WHEREAS legal action may have to be defended or prosecuted as a consequence of strike action, and legal talent of high caliber to compete with legal talent employed by rich and powerful opponents would be costly,

WHEREAS we must be prepared to carry a financial load should strike action be forced upon us and at present we are financially weak and liable to attack from that quarter,

THEREFORE we petition our Union to create a reserve fund, separate from general funds, and to be known as an Action Fund," and

Furthermore we ask that all locals go to their respective District Association Conventions prepared to discuss this vital matter and to implement measures to finance such a fund through the locals in ratio to their membership; methods of raising funds to be left as far as possible in the hands of the locals. (Locals please note).

Wetaskiwin U. F. A. Convention

The Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency Convention of the U. F. A. will be held on Friday, June 23rd, at Wetaskiwin, in the Elks Hall, commencing at 1:00 p. m., we have been informed by the Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Schroter, Bremner. They have invited a delegate from the A. F. U. and this matter will be decided at the next executive meeting.

The U. F. A. have already appointed Mr. Leslie Pritchard as their delegate to the District Convention No. 9 of the A. F. U. with Mr. Max Seers as the alternate.

News From Our Locals

ECKVILLE LOCAL ASKS, —

Do your meetings fail to hold the interest of your members? Do your members ask, "Who is the speaker going to be?" when invited to attend a meeting. Ours did. — But not any more. Since we have started discussions on local matters, with the member who suggests a subject leading the discussion, our members now ask, "What are we going to discuss?" not, "Who is going to speak?"

At our annual meeting, we decided to hold regular monthly meetings with a social evening and lunch to fill out the program. At the first two regular meetings the Annual Convention Report was discussed with the delegates. Since then the Co-operative Livestock Shipping was thoroughly gone over with many members offering criticism and suggestions intended to improve our local pool.

As a result of this informal discussion of subjects familiar to our members, our attendance at meetings has increased and our membership has more than doubled.

From this small beginning we hope to go on to other subjects of wider scope.

We, of Eckville Local, hope that other locals will benefit from our experience and that in return will tell us of their activities through the A. F. U. Bulletin.

(We call this idea to the attention of other locals as it is a good way to maintain interest in the meetings. It also encourages the sense of active responsibility which is one of the essentials of a successful democracy. Editor).

Forestburg, Alta.,
May 3rd, 1944.

Alberta Farmers' Union,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:-

Please find enclosed money order for twenty dollars, which we raised through a whist drive and donations, as we wished to sponsor a complete broadcast.

We have quite a large local being signed up 90% and expect to have at least 95% before the year is up. Have not been able to have as large meetings and as many other activities as we have hoped to, owing to bad weather and muddy roads in March, but expect to have better luck as soon as the rush of spring work is over.

We enjoy listening to your broadcasts and hope you will be able to continue them throughout the year.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. BOGUE,
Secretary Local No. 163.

Calahoo Local No. 660 A. F. U., met at the U. F. A. Hall Saturday night. A good number were in attendance. The interest was keen and the discussions carried on, and showed a good interest in the welfare of the District. Several new members were added to the growing membership.

Coffee and sandwiches were served and the next meeting will be held on June 3rd.

A. H. Thatcher, Calahoo.

VEGREVILLE MEMBER SPEAKS

During afternoon debate on the bill to revise the bank act, the House heard Anthony Hlynka (S. C., Vegreville) and Walter Tucker, (Lib., Rosthern).

Mr. Hlynka said that to him the bill "looks more like a charter for a new depression than a new lease on the economic life of the nation."

"It is my considered opinion that all economic reform is based on monetary reform; and unless the Government is ready and willing to give the Canadian people real monetary reform all talk of reconstruction, housing schemes, old age pension schemes, health schemes, education schemes, a floor under the income of the farmer, will remain idle and futile"

If the Government continued to pursue its present financial policy it would put an end to private enterprise in Canada.

Mr. Tucker said it would not be necessary to socialize the banks in order to bring their profits down "to proper levels."

THE ARTICLE ON CO-OP MEAT PACKING WILL BE FOUND OF INTEREST

We have received a letter from one of our secretaries who informs us that they have discussed the question of starting a Co-operative Packing Plant and 15 members agreed to make a considerable contribution towards such an enterprise. Four of them promised \$50.00 each and eleven \$25.00 each, making a total of \$475.00. This local would like to know what other locals are willing to do in this respect and we think this is a matter which the locals should discuss and make a decision.

The President of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative has informed us that they are taking up the matter with the British Co-operatives and are hoping that they will install Packing Houses in Canada. If this is done we presume a market will be guaranteed for all the hogs processed in these plants and this should be taken into consideration when dealing with this question.

Let us know what your local thinks about this matter.

To: Co-operative Livestock Shipping Agents

(From Alberta Livestock Co-op.)

We wish you to help us in an attempt to do everything possible to eradicate the cattle disease known as shipping fever, or hemorrhagic septicemia.

Your co-operation is invited to participate in this campaign and we ask you to publicize this as much as possible to your membership; for it is only by complete unison of the Co-op's in this campaign that we can hope to accomplish the task we have set out to do.

Vaccine, ear tags, and all accessories, including literature are available from the office of the Edmonton District Livestock Co-operative Limited, 10126 - 98th Street, Edmonton, and will be forwarded immediately upon request.

Let us all get behind this important undertaking and show what we can do to build up the feeder business in Northern Alberta. Every farmer has an investment in his livestock even if it is only one cattle beast, and as a co-operative organization we want to assist that farmer-member to realize the full market value on his animal when the time comes and he wants to sell.

Hemorrhagic septicemia — or more commonly known as SHIPPING FEVER, is a disease in cattle and the problem we have to combat. A few years back. before the war, this disease was fairly prevalent in Western Canada. The fall of the year, (the season of the year when this disease becomes active) losses were recorded in every corner of the West. At that time, we were inclined to accept these losses and put them down to just another risk in raising livestock, but today, this attitude has changed. Science and research has given a remedy. a preventative, and with the price of livestock to be considered, and an army to be fed, we cannot continue to close our eyes to the menace that threatens our industry.

In the fall of 1941, for instance, there was a long period when practically every carload of cattle coming into the Edmonton Stock Yards, contained some animals which showed some evidence of the inroads of this disease. In many instances animals died before they could be put up for sale, others were unfit for sale, others apparently in good health developed it later, and the purchaser found a dead animal in his lot after it had arrived at his home feeding ground.

The net result of this situation was of course that disgusted with their returns, feeder-buyers were frightened off the market, and it was a most unsatisfactory situation for the selling agencies. Potential buyers of feeder-cattle remember this, and still hesitate to place their orders for feeder cattle.

A TEST was conducted by us at the end of last year VACCINATING cattle with an approved

vaccine for this shipping fever. The results obtained proved conclusively that this medium of prevention is absolutely satisfactory, and has met with the approval of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

The tests were made, and consisted of vaccinating a number of cattle coming to market, and those which eventually found their way to the feed-lot, DID NOT DEVELOP SHIPPING FEVER. In instances where these vaccinated cattle were put in a feed lot with UNVACCINATED cattle, the UNVACCINATED cattle developed shipping fever. No deaths occurred, but the vaccinated cattle are at least six weeks nearer to finishing than the unvaccinated animals. This speaks for itself with resultant economy.

"The result of this is, that there is a demand for vaccinated FEEDER CATTLE, and naturally these vaccinated cattle should carry some form of identification. The ear tag is the answer — easily recognized, and the buyer has the assurance that the cattle purchased have been immunized against SHIPPING FEVER, and in turn, this automatically enhances the value of the stock. Our main reason for entering upon this campaign, is materially for the benefit of our co-operative livestock membership. The motto of the A. L. C. and all its affiliates has been to give any service which would benefit their members, but this service cannot be accomplished by us alone. We must have your co-operation in order to make it a success, and the object, or motive behind this is to attain a better FEEDER MARKET with more substantial prices for those who, through force of circumstances in the fall of the year, market cattle which are classed as Feeders."

RADIO FUND DONATIONS

April 27th.	Battle River Local No. 591.....	\$3.00
May 1st.	B. Kuhn, (personal donation).....	1.00
May 1st.	P. Garrecht (personal donation).....	1.00
May 1st.	Tiger Lily Local No. 587.....	4.00
May 3rd.	Banner Local No. 504.....	5.00
May 3rd.	Chatsworth Local No. 182.....	5.00
May 4th.	Edberg Local No. 211.....	5.00
May 4th.	Rimbey Local No. 589.....	2.00
May 8th.	Forestburg Local No. 163.....	20.00
May 9th.	Peremysl Local No. 74'.....	5.00
May 9th.	T. Dempster (personal donation).....	.50
May 11th.	Meadowbrook Local No. 621.....	5.00
May 11th.	Landonville Local No. 173.....	5.00
May 15th.	Chinook Valley Local No. 282..	3.00
May 15th.	Fawcett Local No. 491.....	5:00
May 15th.	Mound Red Local No. 508.....	10.00
May 16th.	Drayton Valley Local No. 6 2..	2.00
May 18th.	Derwent Local No. 78.....	10.00
May 22nd.	James River Local No. 531.....	1.00

Alberta Farmers' Union Press Statement

H. E. Nichols, Secretary.

At the annual convention of the Alberta Farmers' Union a resolution, endorsed unanimously, demanded that the charters to the banks be not renewed. The purpose of this was to bring the Canadian banks under the continuous control of the people through Parliament.

Notwithstanding the unanimity of public opinion expressed by this resolution, it has been completely ignored by the Federal Government. Instead the Minister of Finance in a thoroughly misleading eulogy of the banking system has brought forward a bill for the mere amendment of the Bank Act in a manner which will leave the Canadian people in general and the farmers in particular, at the mercy of those institutions' disastrous system.

We have not forgotten that during the depression years the banks of the nation clamped down the lid of the national credit chest with which they were entrusted, creating havoc to the nation's economy and particularly to the farmers. It is significant that during those years the financial institutions alone thrived while the rest of the country's institutions were plunged into conditions bordering on bankruptcy.

In the light of the past experience it is useless for the Minister of Finance to contend either that the Federal Government exercises any effective control over national monetary policy in so far as it affects individual citizens, or that the established monetary system is anything but anti-social and a national menace in its defective operation under a virtual private monopoly.

In conjunction with the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan, we condemn the action being taken by the Federal Government, and, in accordance with the intention of the resolution passed at the A. F. U. Convention, we ask that in no circumstances shall the bank charter be renewed by Parliament for a ten-year period. Such charters should be granted only on a year to year basis until such time as the requirements of post-war reconstruction indicate the changes in the monetary system that will be necessary and an opportunity has been afforded to the people of Canada to decide whether they will continue to tolerate the domination of their lives by a private credit monopoly which keeps them in perpetual debt and in virtual serfdom to its dictates.

BUTTER AND BUTTERFAT PRICES REDUCED 1c PER POUND

Butter prices started on the seasonal downward path at practically all Canadian centres this week after many weeks of holding tightly to the ceilings.

Reports from Montreal, Toronto, in the east,

and Vancouver in the west, all show declines in butter quotes and there was a general drop of 1c lb on the prairies.

There has been no great increase in supplies yet on any of the markets but demand from buyers is limited and trade is dull.

Prairie prints are now quoted at 34c for No. 1, and 32c for No. 2, with No. 3 unchanged at 30c per lb.

Butterfat prices to producers were cut 1c lb, and special grade is now worth 31c lb, with firsts at 29c and seconds 24c, with 10c lb to be added for the government bonus.

To date the increase in cream deliveries has been light in all cases. Alberta and Saskatchewan are in the lead, with Saskatchewan moving steadily higher and Alberta showing some irregularity from week to week. Rains are a definite need for western pastures.

Last report of Alberta butterfat receipts showed 652,742 lbs in the week of May 6. This is about 28,000 lbs. less than last year at this date, but about 51,000 lbs. better than the previous week.

CREAMERY BUTTER

No. 1 Cartons	35c
No. 2 Cartons	31c
No. 1 Prints	34c
No. 2 Prints	32c
No. 3 Prints	30c

DAIRY BUTTER, FANCY TABLE

(Maximum price, producer to wholesaler)

Alberta.....	34c	B. C.....	35½c
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BUTTERFAT

(Less 2c Transportation)

Special Grade	31c
First Grade	29c
Second Grade	24c
Off Grade	16c

From Jan. 1, 1944, bonus payable to producers on cream for creamery butter is 10c per lb. This will continue through the year and must be added to the above prices.

MILK

(Basis 3.6, delivered, 100 lbs.)

Calgary	\$2.70
Edmonton	2.58
Lethbridge	2.55

Bonus to producers on fluid milk going to consumers reduced from 55c per 100 lbs. to 35c per 100 at May 1, continuing to Sept. 30 when higher rate goes back. Milk for concentration brings bonus of 15c per 100 lbs., advancing to 30c September 30.

CHEESE

(Basis 3.6, delivered, 100 lbs.)

Milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese gets a bonus of 20c per 100 lbs. from May 1.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD**Farmers' Bulletin****RATIONING OF FARM MACHINERY**

Rationing of farm machinery is still necessary because of shortages of materials and component parts, particularly steel sheets, ball and roller bearings, motors and malleable and grey iron castings. There is no rationing of repair parts, which are being produced at 156 per cent of normal output, and farmers are urged to make every effort to keep their present equipment in operation.

Under Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations, farmers who sell used equipment will not be entitled to buy similar new machinery unless they have first filed with the Board's representative a full description of machinery sold and reasons for selling, together with a full description of new machinery wanted and the need for it. They must also have a notice of approval from the Board's representative before their application for new machinery will be considered.

Applications will be accepted only from farmers who actually own or lease the land on which the machinery is to be used.

CEILING ON USED TRUCKS

Private sales of used trucks and trailers are placed under a price ceiling by a new order of the Motor Vehicle Controller. The order also applies to trucks and trailers sold by auction or in sales of personal or household effects.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON MEAT STORAGE

Farmers who are in the habit of storing meat in cold storage lockers during the summer, may continue to do so while meat rationing is suspended. If rationing is resumed, such meat will be subject to regulations as imposed.

SUGAR FOR CANNING

Five pounds of sugar per person may be purchased for home canning after May 25th by using "F" coupons (Nos. 1 to 5) in Ration Book No. 3. Each coupon is good for one pound of canning sugar. Another five "F" coupons (Nos. 6 to 10) become valid on July 6th. The canning sugar supplies, which will total 10 pounds per person for the year, will be over and above the regular sugar ration.

If canning sugar is not wanted, the "F" coupons, after they become valid, may be exchanged for preserves coupons at Local Ration Board Offices and used for the purchase of manufactured preserves.

HIGH FARM INCOME AFTER WAR URGED

OTTAWA, May 23.—(CP)—Anthony Hlynka, (S. C., Vegreville) said last night in the Commons that the federal government should assure farmers a high income after the war. The in-

come of the farmer had risen during the war, but the government had not indicated how it planned to keep up the income or to raise it.

Mr. Hlynka said he favored subsidies to the consumer and the producer. However, he felt a fair price should be set on farm products, with subsidies being used for purposes of adjustment.

C. E. Johnston (S. C., Bow River) said farmers like business men filling war contracts should be guaranteed the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Mr. Johnston said farmers were complaining about the unsatisfactory conditions of marketing hogs in Western Canada.

The government might solve the problem by taking possession of the hogs when they were brought to market. The government could arrange to have the hogs fed until they were slaughtered. This would take the possibility of loss off the shoulders of the farmers.

(The Union has been advocating this).

NEW HOG CONTRACT WITH BRITAIN

It was reported over the radio just as we are going to press that one of the principles for which the Alberta Farmers' Union has been fighting will now be put into effect by the Dominion Government.

We understand that a bacon contract will be made for Britain to take as much bacon in the next four years as we shipped in the past four years at a price which is 75c per 100 higher than the last (1943) contract.

While this arrangement is partially satisfactory still it does not embrace the principle of Parity Prices and that is what we shall continue to fight for; because it does not seem possible to establish permanent satisfaction on any other basis.

RE NEW BACON CONTRACT

Since having this item printed, we understand Mr. Gardiner says he has made a mistake in his announcement. It is hard to keep up with Mr. Gardiner because he changes his mind too fast for us and as the Edmonton Journal says editorially, "But yesterday he told the house that he had been in error in stating that the negotiations for all of the four year term had been completed. This admission is an astonishing one for a man in his position to make. It is hard to understand how he could have thought the agreement he disclosed had been reached, if that had not really happened." "The price was to be, according to the Minister, 75 cents a cwt. higher than that paid in any year prior to 1944."

We now understand that the price will remain the same as now; but we will have to wait for this to be confirmed.

M. P. Questions Methods Used To Raise Money

(Edmonton Bulletin)

OTTAWA, May 12.—Why it was necessary to put on a "bombastic flag flying display, supported by imported acrobats and movie actresses to borrow money from corporations and others less wealthy" than the Dominion government itself, was a question asked in the House of Commons last night by J. M. Turner (Lib. — Springfield).

Mr. Turner, who prefaced his remarks by saying he was no financial expert but felt there was something wrong with the whole financial structure of the country, was speaking on the bill to revise the Bank Act.

Referring to the victory loan, Mr. Turner said:

NOT PATRIOTIC SERVICE

"I for one never believed that a man or a corporation is doing an outstanding patriotic service when he tells me how much money he has invested in Victory Bonds. What he is really doing is buying insurance and at the same time collecting a premium.

"The real patriotic sense of this country is in wearing a uniform, flying over Europe, being in fox holes in Italy and fighting the submarines on the seas. That is what I call real patriotism and I will have to be shown yet that I am wrong."

Mr. Turner said there was something radically wrong with the whole financial system which was like "a giant octopus, choking the life out of our Canadian nation through the interest system."

To support his claim he said that \$40,319,694 had been paid in interest by the City of Winnipeg on debentures during a period of 14 years, while at the same time the city was urgently in need of slum clearance, new homes, hospitals, parks and other public projects. The figures he had given for Winnipeg could be duplicated in proportion in almost every city, town and municipality in the Dominion of Canada.

NOT OPERATING FULLY

Mr. Turner said he believed that the Bank of Canada was not operating to the full extent in financing public debt and public corporations. He had believed that the Bank of Canada should lend money to public corporations without any interest, only making an operating charge. He believed the present financing system could not go on and that the big banking houses should be forced out of government business, and be left to operate in commerce and industry.

* * * *

REASON AT LAST

If investing in bonds is a patriotic action and necessary to win the war, why does it have

to be bally hooded as a "profitable" investment?

If "to buy a bond" will bring the war to a speedier ending, does not this infer that a lack of finance does interfere with the war effort?

If this is true, how does it fit in with Mr. King's statement that no "financial consideration" would be allowed to interfere with the war effort and also that the Bank of Canada must "issue public credit in terms of public need?"

If patriotism is the real motive, why not make the bonds non-interest bearing so that the boys won't be saddled with an interest bearing debt when they return.

This would be a degree of compensating justice because during the last world war, the finance minister of that time issued non-TAXABLE bonds at 5½% and Canada still owes more money for that war than she ever borrowed.

LIST OF NEW LOCALS

Battle Lake Local No. 671;

Sect'y Mrs. B. N. Fullerton, Battle Lake.

Caslan Local No. 672;

Secretary G. Waselenchuk, Caslan.

Willow Valley Local No. 673;

Secretary Nellie A. Pharis, Tod Creek.

Weiller Local No. 674; Secretary

Henry Nelson, R. R. 2, Wetaskiwin.

Lomond Local No. 675;

Secretary C. L. Kock, Lomond.

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